United Nations S/2003/920

Security Council

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29 September 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 29 May 2003 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

In my report to the Security Council last November (S/2002/1259), I noted that the signing of an inclusive ceasefire agreement in Burundi would necessitate a review of the tasks entrusted by the Council to the United Nations Office in Burundi (UNOB) and the resources to accomplish them.

Since then, the Transitional Government of Burundi has signed ceasefire agreements with the National Council for the Defence of Democracy-Forces for the Defence of Democracy (CNDD-FDD) (Ndayikengurukiye) and the Party for the Liberation of the Hutu People-National Liberation Forces (PALIPEHUTU-FNL) (Mugabarabona), on 7 October 2002, and with CNDD-FDD (Nkurunziza), on 2 December 2002. The only armed group that has not yet signed a ceasefire agreement with the Government is PALIPEHUTU-FNL (Rwasa). As members of the Council are aware, the African Mission in Burundi (AMIB) is in the process of being deployed to assist with implementation of the ceasefire agreements.

You will recall that the Security Council had expressed its intention to support the immediate and full implementation of the ceasefire agreements in its presidential statement of 18 December 2002 (S/PRST/2002/40). It had also asked me to "study ways of responding positively and with urgency" to the requests of the parties in Burundi and of the Facilitator, particularly with regard to the designation of a Chairman for the Joint Ceasefire Commission. The Commission was provided for in the Arusha Agreement as a subsidiary organ of the Implementation Monitoring Committee, and consists of the Chairman, representatives of the Transitional Government, rebel movements and the African Union, and the Force Commander of AMIB.

More recently, in its presidential statement of 2 May 2003 (S/PRST/2003/4), the Security Council requested me to continue to support the peace process in Burundi, including the immediate and full implementation of the ceasefire agreements signed by the parties in Burundi.

To help expedite the work of the Joint Ceasefire Commission, I have appointed Colonel El Hadji Alioune Samba (Senegal) to chair the Commission. He was deployed to UNOB on 25 February 2003 and the Commission was able to commence its activities soon thereafter.

The Joint Ceasefire Commission will coordinate and resolve issues relating to the implementation of the ceasefire agreements and address military issues arising

03-53531 (E) 300903

from the implementation period. Following the signing of the ceasefire agreements between the Government and the armed groups, it will be necessary to increase the staffing and resources of UNOB in order to enable the Chairman of the Implementation Monitoring Committee to provide the substantive and administrative support needed for the activities of the Commission. The additional staff required at this stage should include: the Commission Chairman, a civil police/rule of law adviser, two political affairs officers with peacekeeping backgrounds, one disarmament, demobilization and reintegration adviser, and the necessary support staff.

I should be grateful if you would bring the present letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

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Security Council

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29 September 2003

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Letter dated 29 September 2003 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter of 29 May 2003 (S/2003/920) concerning the additional tasks for the United Nations Office in Burundi (UNOB) as a result of the ceasefire agreements signed between the Transitional Government of Burundi and the armed groups has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They take note of the information contained in your letter and your proposal to strengthen the staffing and resources of UNOB.

(*Signed*) Emyr **Jones Parry**
President of the Security Council

03-53537 (E) 300903

United Nations S/2003/922

Security Council

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Original: English

Letter dated 30 September 2003 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to paragraph 58 of your report of 23 July 2003 to the Security Council on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (A/57/850-S/2003/754 and Corr.1), in which you recommended an enlargement of the Military Advisory Unit from eight officers to a total strength of 12 officers. The Council has taken note of your intention to increase this Unit.

(*Signed*) Emyr **Jones Parry**
President of the Security Council

03-53661 (E) 300903

United Nations S/2003/923

Security Council

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30 September 2003

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Letter dated 19 September 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to draw your attention to the following statement by the Presidency of the European Union on behalf of the European Union on the coup d'état in Guinea-Bissau, issued on 18 September 2003 (see annex).

I would be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Marcello **Spatafora**
Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations

03-53699 (E) 021003

Annex to the letter dated 19 September 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English and French]

Statement on the coup d'état in Guinea-Bissau issued on 18 September 2003 by the Presidency of the European Union on behalf of the European Union

The European Union is strongly opposed to unconstitutional seizure of power and therefore condemns the military coup that occurred in Guinea-Bissau on 14 September 2003.

The European Union reiterates its attachment to democratic principles and to free and fair elections, which are the only means for a change of government.

The European Union takes note of the announcement by the Military Committee of its intention to ensure a prompt return to constitutional order and civilian rule in the country.

The European Union is committed to work together with the international community, including the United Nations, the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States — whose constructive attitude has been commendable — and the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries, to support a quick restoration of constitutional legality, democratic principles, especially the organization of early and credible elections, and national reconciliation in Guinea-Bissau.

These essential elements remain the basis for the continued partnership between the European Union and Guinea-Bissau, which could help, inter alia, to overcome the economic and social crisis that the country has been facing recently.

The acceding countries, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia, the associated countries, Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey, and the European Free Trade Association countries, members of the European Economic Area, align themselves with the present statement.

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Letter dated 23 September 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to draw your attention to the statement issued on 22 September 2003 by the presidency of the European Union on behalf of the European Union on recent developments in Côte d'Ivoire (see annex).

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Marcello **Spatafora**
Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations

03-53705 (E) 021003

Annex to the letter dated 23 September 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English and French]

Statement issued on 22 September 2003 by the presidency of the European Union on behalf of the European Union on recent developments in Côte d'Ivoire

The European Union (EU) resolutely condemns any attempt to make direct or indirect use of violence in the political process in Côte d'Ivoire, as well as any threats to law and order and stability in the country. The EU confirms its full confidence in and support for the national reconciliation process, based on the implementation of the Linas-Marcoussis Agreements.

The EU welcomes the fact that the Government of national reconciliation is now complete and encourages that Government to continue down the path to the reunification of Côte d'Ivoire without delay. As a matter of urgency, the opposing armed forces must be confined, disarmament must take place and the administration must be re-established throughout the national territory. The implementation of the reforms envisaged by the Marcoussis Agreements must lead a unified and cohesive Côte d'Ivoire to credible, transparent and open elections in 2005.

The EU encourages the President of the Republic to continue on the path of reconciliation and the strengthening of democracy with a view to the organization of the elections in 2005.

The EU encourages the Prime Minister in his practical steps to make governmental action for the reconciliation and rehabilitation of the country more effective.

The EU urges all parties, and especially the new forces, to overcome any distrust and to commit themselves in a constructive manner to pursuing the major objectives of the construction of democracy and the recovery of the country's economy.

The EU invites the constitutional parties, and all the political and social forces in the country, to commit themselves without reservation to constructive action to re-establish confidence and strengthen the national reconciliation process.

The European Union welcomes the reopening of the border with Burkina Faso as a prelude to the re-establishment of rail traffic between the two countries.

The acceding countries Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia, the associated countries, Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey and the EFTA countries, members of the European Economic Area, align themselves with this statement.

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30 September 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 24 September 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to draw your attention to the statement issued on 23 September 2003 by the Presidency of the European Union on behalf of the European Union on the peace process between Ethiopia and Eritrea (see annex).

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Marcello **Spatafora**
Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations

03-53723 (E) 021003

Annex to the letter dated 24 September 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English and French]

Statement issued on 23 September 2003 by the Presidency of the European Union on behalf of the European Union on the peace process between Ethiopia and Eritrea

The European Union reaffirms its full support for the peace process between Ethiopia and Eritrea, now arrived at the crucial phase of border demarcation. Expressing concern at delays in the demarcation process, the European Union emphasizes the importance of attaining an expeditious implementation of the boundary commission's decision.

The European Union calls upon the parties to abide by the peace agreements as well as the rulings of the boundary commission and to fully comply with Security Council resolution 1507 (2003) so as to ensure that the border demarcation begins as scheduled and that the necessary conditions are provided for the demarcation to proceed.

The European Union acknowledges that a lasting peace requires a relationship between the parties that enables them to address bilaterally any problems arising between them. It therefore calls on both Governments to normalize their relationship through political dialogue, including confidence-building measures, in order to consolidate the progress made so far and ensure the success of the peace process.

The European Union stresses that the peace process must not be allowed to lose momentum and that only a definitive end to territorial disputes will guarantee stability and the opportunity for a renewed focus on sustainable development and poverty eradication.

The acceding countries Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia, the associated countries Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey and the EFTA countries Iceland and Liechtenstein, members of the European Economic Area, align themselves with this statement.

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Security Council

Distr.: General
1 October 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 29 September 2003 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), established by Security Council resolution 1509 (2003) of 19 September 2003.

Following the usual consultations, I should like to inform you of my intention to appoint Lieutenant-General Daniel Ishmael Opande (Kenya) as Force Commander of UNMIL as of 1 October 2003.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

03-53748 (E) 011003

United Nations S/2003/927

Security Council

Distr.: General
1 October 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 1 October 2003 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 29 September 2003 (S/2003/926) concerning your intention to appoint Lieutenant-General Daniel Ishmael Opande (Kenya) as Force Commander of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) as of 1 October 2003 has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter.

(*Signed*) John D. **Negroponte**
President of the Security Council

03-53754 (E) 011003

United Nations S/2003/928

Security Council

Distr.: General
1 October 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 1 October 2003 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to convey the attached communication, dated 26 September 2003, which I received from the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

03-53828 (E) 031003

Annex

Letter dated 26 September 2003 from the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to the Secretary-General of the United Nations

In accordance with Security Council resolution 1088 (1996), I attach the monthly report on SFOR operations for August 2003 (see enclosure). I would appreciate your making the present report available to the Council.

(*Signed*) Lord **Robertson** of Port Ellen

Enclosure

Monthly report to the Security Council on the operations of the Stabilization Force

1. Over the reporting period (1 to 31 August 2003), there were just over 12,100 troops deployed in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia.

2. The overall situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina remained stable during the period under review.

Security

3. The Republika Srpska trial against 18 defendants in the ORAO Aviation Bureau Case, originally planned for 28 July 2003, was postponed until 15 September 2003. The defendants were indicted for illegally producing and exporting weapons to Iraq, in violation of a United Nations embargo. The trial was postponed because the majority of the defendants apparently did not receive their summons on time. They were, however, present for the opening of the trial.

4. On 12 August, in the early hours, an empty charter bus belonging to a man from Travnik was destroyed in Sarajevo by an explosive device. No injuries were reported, but several other vehicles were damaged. The motive for the attack remains unknown. This was the fifth explosion in Sarajevo over a seven-day period. On 13 August, the European Union Police Mission (EUPM), the Minister of Security and various other interested parties held a meeting to discuss the recent spate of explosions on Sarajevo. It was reported two days later that the police had identified the perpetrators of the bomb attacks and had launched a search for four people who they believed could assist them in their inquiries.

Attacks against SFOR and SFOR operational activities

5. There were no significant acts of violence directed against SFOR personnel over the reporting period.

6. SFOR continues to contribute to the maintenance of a safe and secure environment in Bosnia and Herzegovina; collect weapons and ammunition in the framework of Operation Harvest; and monitor possible terrorist-related threats throughout the country.

7. On 6 August, SFOR headquarters released the results of Operation Harvest for the period January-July 2003. Although the statistics show decreases in the number of small arms, explosives and other items in comparison with 2002, the number of rounds of ammunition, mines and hand grenades turned in so far in 2003 have increased. In particular, the 27,515 hand grenades surrendered represent a 26 per cent increase over 2002. The SFOR spring Harvest campaign has placed special emphasis on hand grenades and the effort seems to have been productive.

8. The total number of items collected during the month of August under Operation Harvest included 552 small arms (rifles, pistols and revolvers); 252,093 rounds of ammunition with a calibre less than 20 mm; 1,403 rounds of ammunition with a calibre between 20 mm and 76 mm; 13 rounds of ammunition with a calibre greater than 76 mm; 3,984 hand grenades; 286 mines; 14,983.9 kilograms of explosives; and 2,472 other items (mortars, mortar rounds, rifle grenades, attack

rockets and hand-made ordnance). SFOR continues to collect weapons held illegally throughout the country and pursues its information campaign to encourage weapons to be handed in voluntarily.

9. On 13 August, SFOR conducted an operation to detain Ratko Mladic in Kasindol in Srpska Sarajevo. SFOR units surrounded the residence of Mladic's mother, who had died on 12 August, and established inner and outer perimeters to deny access or departure of persons from the area. SFOR personnel spoke to Mladic's daughter and wife, who expressed dissatisfaction with the operation and assured the SFOR representatives that Mladic was not present. Approximately 40 persons were present at the residence. The family and crowd eventually bowed to the inevitable and reacted in a fairly positive and cooperative manner. Mladic's daughter agreed that the house, garage, vehicles and surrounding area be searched. Members of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and local Republika Sprska police were present during the entire operation, which was concluded by 2 p.m. No injuries or damage to property were reported.

10. On 20 August, the Dynamic Response 03 (DR03) activation order was released and the transfer of authority of forces has begun. DR03 is scheduled to take place from 26 August until 24 September 2003 in the SFOR and KFOR areas of operation but will impact the entire Balkans joint operations area since forces will be deployed through Croatia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.[a] The rapid deployment and integration concepts would be the first of many over the horizon forces concepts which DR03 sought to validate. DR03 will use the layered approach to employment of the reserve forces, with operative reserve force employment beginning on 2 September 2003 and strategic reserve force employment on 9 September 2003.

Cooperation and compliance by the parties

11. During a press conference held on 21 August, the Republika Sprska Army (VRS) Chief of Defence Staff outlined proposals to close 32 accommodation sites in the Republika Sprska as well as a reduction in the number of ammunition depots from 19 to eight. Furthermore, it was stated that surplus arms that could not be sold would be destroyed with the help of SFOR.

12. On 14 August, the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina completed its review of the conscription policy within the Federation. It has now been confirmed that military service in the Federation Army will be reduced from six to five months. Furthermore, Defence Minister Miroslav Nikolic stated in a press release that he is considering a further reduction for a four-month service.

13. On 29 July, the Deputy SFOR Commander met with the VRS Chief of General Staff to discuss the VRS action plan to reduce the number of ammunition storage sites. The plan called for the relocation of ammunition from 11 sites planned for closure to three storage sites in Mrkonijk Grad, Pale and Trebinje. SFOR would assist VRC in relocating and destroying ammunition, providing transport and engineering/demolition support, if required. Following safety inspections of the new sites, VRS would determine whether ammunition should be moved or destroyed and

[a] Turkey recognizes the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia with its constitutional name.

would then transport ammunition to the new sites and establish records of storage in accordance with North Atlantic Treaty Organization standards. A similar approach was being considered to reduce the number of weapons storage sites.

14. On 9 August, open sources reported that VRS intended to auction a significant arsenal of weapons, including 105 tanks, 42,048 infantry weapons, 21 air defence missiles, over 1 million mine parts and more than 13 million other munitions. According to the SFOR spokesman, the auction would commence under the strict supervision of SFOR, who had approved all weapons on the advertised list of items for sale. The auction was part of the VRS effort to reduce the size of its arsenal by the end of 2003 in accordance with the Office of the High Representative and SFOR-directed defence reforms.

15. During the reporting period, the Entity Armed Forces (EAF) carried out normal training activities, in compliance with the military provisions of the Dayton Peace Agreement. There were no reports of missing weapons from weapons storage sites in August.

16. During the period under review, there were a total of 129 EAF training and operations activities (35 VRS and 94 Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Army (VF), and 180 movements activities (134 VRS and 46 VF). A total of 453 EAF mine-clearing activities were monitored. SFOR also carried out 51 inspections and verifications of weapons storage sites: 28 VRS, 8 VF-H and 9 VF. Two VRS weapons storage sites were closed in August.

Cooperation with international organizations

17. Within capabilities and in accordance with its mandate, SFOR continues to provide assistance to the international organizations working in theatre.

Outlook

18. Operation Dynamic Response started successfully and Operations Harvest and Discovery continued to yield excellent results, with over a quarter of a million rounds of ammunition and nearly 4,000 hand grenades collected. Local authorities are showing enthusiasm and initiative in their efforts to participate in Harvest operations. Defence reform continues to be a major issue, with the problems concerning the maintenance of the armed forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina now becoming impossible to ignore.